to the Government at Washington. The Attorney-General's opinion is requested as to the law in his case He violated his promise to report to Gen. Bragg, and carried in secret dispatches to Fort Pickens, showing to Gen. Bragg other dispatches, and failing to report him-

self on his return. Dispatches from Gov. Pickens to the Secretary of War bere were read by the Clerk of the War Department from the Executive buildings, in presence of President Davis and his Cabinet.

Seven guns were fired in honor of the victory, and there is great rejoicing in all circles.

Fort Pickens vas reënforced last night. It is understood that Charleston harbor is blockaded The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter was received with immense cheering by the people of this

Great crowds are gathered in the streets to-night, and the Confederate and Palmetto flags are flying everywhere. Cannon are firing, the bells ringing, and great rejoicing is manifested everywhere.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 13, 1861. There was a grand muster of the city volunteer companies this morning, and preparations are making to desend the mouth of the Mississippi River in the best possible manner.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, April 13, 1861. One bundred guns are being fired here in honor of the surrender of Fort Sumter.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, April 13, 1861. An enthusiastic public meeting was held here to sight. Resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning the Administration for the present state of affairs, and sympathizing with the South. The Hon. Mr. Zollickoffer and others spoke.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, April 13, 1861. Great excitement prevails in the city, over the news from Charleston, and great crowds are in the streets.

The event is being celebrated by cannon firing, rockets, benfires, music, and speeches.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 13, 1861. There is great rejoicing here over the news fro

One hundred guns have been fired to celebrate the currender of Fort Sumter.

Confederate flags are everywhere displayed, while music and Illuminations are the order of the evening. Gov. Letcher has just been screnaded. He made a non-committal speech.

The streets are crowded with people, and the utmost anthusiasm and excitement prevails.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1861. The demonstration continued till midnight. Illuminations, bonfires, and fireworks, were the order of the evening. A party ascended the roof of the Capitol and oisted the Southern flag on the flagstaff. It was subsequently removed by the guard. BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 13, 1861.

A man made his appearance on the streets in this sity this morning, wearing a large Secession cockade on his hat. He was pursued by a crowd, and had to be protected by the police.

Intense excitement prevails here, and great anxiety exists to learn the news from Charleston. BALTIMORE, April 14, 1861,

The Union feeling in this city has been unmistakably displayed since Friday. Men with cockades and Secession emblems have been chased by crowds, and protected by the police.

The bark Fanny Fenshaw hoisted the Secession flag -day, and a crowd compelled a boy on the vessel to take it down. The Captain afterward rehoisted it, and required a detachment of 30 police to protect it from the people. The indignation is intense. All the other els in port boisted the American flag. The Captain to a Union man, but hoisted the flag under instructions from the owners of the vessel, the Messrs. Curry of

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 14, 1861. A meeting was held here last night to form a home card. Resolutions to resist Northern aggression were dopted. While several speakers advocated Secession, ers argued in favor of a Convention to unite the

CINCINNATI, April 13, 1861. The receipt of the war news from Charleston caused partial suspension of business here—public attention seing engrossed to a great extent in discussing the news. The money market is very unsettled. COLUMBUS, O., April 14, 1861.

Adjutant-General Carrington has just issued orders the General Assembly of Ohio, and providing for 6,000 regular militia, beside the militia of reserve of not less than 35,000 men, to be subject to immediate transfer into the regular force. The regular militia has been organized into twenty-

ave regiments, which, when upon a war basis, would make 25,000 men. On Saturday the Adjutant-General's effice was thronged by persons eagerly inquiring for the news, and offering their services, irrespective of party, so support the General Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 13, 1861. The people of Philadelphia, with their proverbial incredulity for facts, place very little confidence in the important news of to-day. There are large numbers who refuse even to believe that hostilities have been amenced, and almost everybody hoots at the idea of Fort Sumter being on fire and Major Anderson surren-

The excitement, however, is intense, notwithstanding their telegraphic infidelity and the demand for extras almost unpredecented. On the announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter, all the newspaper establishments threw their colors to the winds, and the Stars and Stripes were halled with most enthusiastic A heavy shower this evening fails to scatter the

growds that are gathered to hear the latest news, only to curse and belie it when it comes. It is evident, however, that if the Conestoga wagons, on which Pennsylyania has always placed her reliance, should confirm the telegraphic report, the war spirit will be rampant, and a host of volunteers be raised on the moment. Several private fights took place during the day

among the crowd, in which secession advocates were invariably whipped, arrested, and fined or imprisoned Two regiments of the Washington Brigade met to

taight—one German and one American. They will be ready to march in five days.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1861.

The reported project to seize Fort Delaware caused

much excitement. It is now commanded by Captain Porter, of Virginia, who, it is reported, designs to rehigo if Virginia secedes. Fort Mifflin, in Pennsylvania, is a dilapidated affair now in charge of Sergeant Bromey and one man. The naval magazine adjoining Fort Mifflin is in

charge of Mr. Bunker, a veteran of sixty years' service The surrender of Fort Sumter was received with almost unanimous disbelief, but being now confirmed,

Volunteers are making preparations so as to be ready to respond instantly to the call of the Governor or President. Two new regiments are forming, to consist of a thousand men each, to arm which a portion of the State appropriation will be required.

Our volunteers never have been supplied with arms

and frequently new companies have to borrow guns to parade with from others better supplied.

Mayor Henry offers his services as Colonel

regiment, if the call is made by the Government.

Third and Chestnut streets have been the scene of excitement all day. This afternoon the streets were blocked up by crowds reading extras and conversing about the news. Two men expressing disunion sentiments were assaulted and took refuge in a drug store. Several arrests were made by the police.

Gov. Cartin went to Washington last night, in re-

sponse to a dispatch from the Government.

LANCASTER, Pa., April 13, 1861.

The war news has created intense excitement here. The stars and stripes are being displayed at different cints, in honor of Maj. Anderson.

A call for a meeting on Wednesday, to sustain the Government, is numerously signed

Volunteers are being enrolled.

ERIE, April 14, 1861. The news from the South creates the most intense

Men of all parties express their determination to stand by the Government, and fight for the supremacy of the United States flag. All our volunteer companies Will offer their services to the Governor to-morrow.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 13, 1861. The excitement over the war news from the South continues unabated. Although no one doubte but that the firing has commenced, yet they have no faith in the reports of fissures in the fort, and especially laugh at the idea of the South Carolinians being knocked down with balls and shells without being injured, and immediately to commence fighting again. Many of the Albanians remained up until a late hour this morning, waiting patiently for the latest news from the seat of war. Whatever may have been the opinion of parties in regard to the commencement of hostilities, but one opinion prevails now that it has begun.

ALBANY, April 14, 1861. The war news created intense excitement here, and keeps the city in constant fever. Since an early hourthis afternoon crowds of citizens have been gathered on the streets in the vicinity of the telegraph office, and the hotels are filled with people eager to gather the latest

The Knickerbocker, taking advantage of the public feeling, has just issued an extra containing a column of balderdash, stating that the former news was all false, and publishing what purports to be dispatches received to-day by Gen. Wool, saying that Fort Sumter has been reenforced, that the war ships have crossed the bar, the floating battery been sunk, the Custom-House blown up, and the citizens of Charleston leaving in diemay in all directions.

Among the Republican members of the Legislature much feeling is displayed, and there is talk of introducing a bill to-morrow, appropriating \$2,000,000 to arm the volunteers for the General Government. The general feeling among all classes seems to be in favor of Major Anderson.

All kind of rumors are afloat, among them that Mr. incoln has called for 12,000 men from the State of New-York, and that Governor Morgan bas important dispatches from the President, asking aid from the

HARTFORD, April 14, 1861. The war news causes the most intense excitement in this city and vicinity. A Mr. Fox preached a sermon on the war to-night, in the Methodist Church, in which he said that it was not a war of politice, but a deathstruggle between law and anarchy. Nonwich, Conn., April 14, 1861.

Large crowds have surrounded The Bulletin office during the day, reading the announcement on the bulletin boards. The excitement has never been equaled here. All parties unite to uphold the Government. Hundreds are ready to enlist. NEW-HAVEN, April 14, 1861.

The excitement in this city is intense in relation to the attack on Fort Sumter. The Palladium office is surrounded by a great crowd, watching for the extra edition from that press, which has been running since ast night. The national flag is flying from the Square, the Grays' armory, and in various parts of the city. The Grays are having a meeting in anticipation of a call for duty. The indignation against the Rebels is nniversal.

Boston, Saturday, April 13, 1861. The news from Charleston creates a profound sensaion in this city and throughout the State. The general sentiment is that the Federal Government is right, and shall be sustained.

Boston, Saturday, April 13-p. m. excitement was created in this city this afternoon by the receipt of the dispatches from Charleston.

The final announcement of the surrender of Fort Sumter is not believed by many, while others pro-nounce the whole story of the bombardment a

A more detailed account of the " bloodless battle and The Adjutant-General's office was crowded this fore-

noon with officers of the State military, tendering their commands to the Governor. An extensive war feeling has been aroused. Gov. Andrews leaves for Washing WORCESTER, Mass., April 14, 1861.

The news from Charleston has produced the greatest excitement here. This evening there is a vast crowd around The Spy office, discussing the news which is given them in extras.

Men of all parties are ready to sustain the Government.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, April 13, 1861. Governor Sprague has tendered to the Government he services of the Marine Artillery, and 1, and offers to accompany them himself.

PROVIDENCE, April 14, 1861. The newspapers can scarcely supply the demand for

Men of all ages and vocations are offering to enlist. CHICAGO, April 14, 1861. News of the surrender of Fort Sumter created proound sensation here. It was at first discredited, and

reports, the excitement was intense.

All parties express a determination to uphold the Government in enforcing the laws and maintaining the supremacy of the National flag.

Gov. Yates will issue a proclamation to-morrow,

when later dispatches arrived, confirming the previous

salling an extra session of the Legislature, to meet at Springfield a week from next Tuesday.

DETROIT, April 14, 1861. The war news creates profound sensation. There is unanimous sentiment that the position assumed by the Government must be maintained. An impromptu meetng of members of the Detroit bar and influential citiens, was held yesterday afternoon, composed of men of all parties, and resolutions were passed denouncing the rebellious organization called the Confederate States, and declaring their intention to stand by the old flag at all hazards. Another meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow

night.

HALIFAX, Saturday, April 13, 1861. Intelligence of the bombardment of Fort Sumter reached this city by telegraph this forenoon, and caused a profound sensation. The Legislature, which was in session, amid in-

tense emotion, passed the following unanimously: Resolved. That this House has heard with deep sorrow and regret of the outbreak of civil war among their friends and neighbors in the United States; that this House, without expressing any cointion upon the points in controversy, sincerely lament that these who speak their language and share their civil action should be shedding each others' blood, and desire to offer up their fervent prayers to the Father of the Universe for the restoration of peace.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY-INCIDENTS, &c. From the first announcement that hostilities had actually commenced in Charleston Harbor, and that Major Anderson's garrison of sixty or seventy men were sustaining and replying as best they could to flerce bombardment from a force more than one hundred times their number, down to the moment it was announced that he was compelled to strike his flag, the feeling that stirred the people as one man, here, and so far as we can learn, elsewhere also, was too deep, too strong, and will be too enduring, to be characterized by the term excitement. Never have we seen anything like it. While the keen sagacity of the public mind readily detected the absurdity and downright falsehood of many of the dispatches, yet those received on Friday night created a sharp relish for more; consequently, Saturday morning, all the forenoon, and throughout the whole day, business was forsaken or limited to the briefest necessity. At the Stock Board cheers were given for Major Anderson, and Government stocks stiffened with the renewed determination to stand by the country. As dispatch after dispatch came, like bombs from an enemy's battery, the feeling was depressed or elated according to their character.

The announcement that Fort Sumter was on

ounded like a knell as well as an impossibility. It vas a silly, unnecessary falschood, or else some calamity had happened within the walls of Fort Sumter, on which it was based. It caused forebodings. " Where is the fleet !" was on all lips. That there had been some unlucky miscarriage, as the public mind had conceived its objects, was quite plain. Finally came the report that the stars and stripes would soon come down, and, later, that they had actually given place to the flag of Rebellion; when, in spite of doubts, and the strong inclimation to disbellef, particularly if the statement that, notwithstanding the bombardment had continued nearly thirty-six hours, "nobody was hurt" on either side, the feeling reached its climax. It did not find vent in extraordinary manifestations, but crystallized in a deepseated conviction that a contest had been inaugurated, and an issue joined that would not be suffered to go by default. No compromise now with Rebellion, is the universal sentiment. If there were differences before, there cannot be said to be any now. Yesterday the churches throughout the city were

rowded to overflowing, many persons attending in order to hear what might be disseminated from the pulit in regard to the war which had been inaugurated. While the discourses of some of the preachers made direct and extended allusion to the great event in their churches, it was referred to in the prayers and lessons of the day. Others, doubtful of the authenticity of the news, abstained from any reference to the subject.

During the progress of one of the Fourth-avenue ars down-town, Capt. Miller, with a friend, was mietly discussing the affairs of Government, when heir conversation was interrupted by a gentlemanlyooking person, who attributed all the trouble to the 'D-d Black Republicans." Capt. Miller, who is a member of the church, but nevertheless a fighting man, turned suddenly upon the individual and said: "Now, ook here, Mr., you're a stranger to me, but if you want to join in conversation with me you must come in the character of a gentleman." Stranger suddenly discovered that he had arrived at his destination.

On Saturday evening a gentleman in the crowd that rathered on Printing-House Square was disposed to reoice over the news, and expressed the opinion that it was the best way to bring about a settlement. " Settlement did you say, my friend?" responded a six-footer, whose peculiarity of speech indicated that he was raised somewhere in the vicinity of the Green Mountains, " I will tell you what, there is just one way to get a settlement, provided this news is true, and that is by one side or the other getting whipped!" The cheers of the crowd showed how heartily the sentiment was responded to.

Three men, apparently laborers, who were alone reading the dispatches as they came, when information came that Anderson had hauled down the American Flag, were so affected that they wept.

As an evidence of the feeling among the representa-tive men of our city, we will state that Commodore Vanderbilt informed our reporter last night that no application had been made to him by the Government is reference to his steamships; but he said, MY STEAM-SHIPS ARE AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Among the military there is a lively feeling, and numerous plans are on foot by individuals to organize companies and regiments with the view of offering their services to the Government. In this connection the movement headed by ex-Alderman Wilson, noted in another column, will attract attention. Mr. Wm. G. Weed of the Burgess Corps of Albany

has raised a company of one hundred men in that city, and on Saturday last telegraphed to the authorities at Washington offering their services to march at any

The report in the evening papers of Saturday, that the officers of the Seventh Regiment were to bave a meeting on Saturday evening, with special reference to the present crisis, was without foundation. It may be gratifying to the numerous friends of the Seventh to know that they stand ready for action, as a matter of course, whenever they are called out.

On the ferry-boats, between New-York and Brook yn, the expression of sentiment by the thousands passing and repassing, was singularly emphatic and unanimous. That the Government should be supported and the Rebellion put down, without regard to its antecedents, was by common consent, a foregone conclu-tion. This feeling is not bolsterous, but earnest. Men asking for the enforcement of the laws in every day affairs and for their own protection, should not healtate in times like these. Such is the universal sentimentthe inexorable logic" of the events of the day.

A sister of Gen. Beauregard, Commander of Charleston, South Carolina, forces, is now in this city. Her present residence is at No. 16 Union place, where she has resided for several months. Two of her sons are doing business in this city.

Last evening a number of gentlemen were standing in front of the Lafarge House, on Broadway, discussing public affairs and the news from the seat of war, when stranger to the party came up and joined in the cor versation. With violent oaths he denounced the North, and heaped most opprobrious epithets upon the Government, beside indulging in the hope that "Major Anderson and his men might be blown to h-l, and all the d-d Black Republicans with them."

Having concluded his harangue, a quiet man who had been a quiet listener to the discussion, confronted the "rebel." and remarking in the calmest manner that such language could not be used hereabouts with mpunity, drew back his fist and gave the fellow a deiberate blow on the jaw which sufficed to lay him at length upon the pavement. The Secessionist recovered in a moment, and springing to his feet, retreated in a cautious manner, meanwhile keeping his eye upon the man of muscle, and looking as if he expected a repeti-

WAR PREPARATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

During Saturday and Sunday the telegraphic news so reatly absorbed the attention of the people, that even the military movements in progress about the harbon seem to have lulled for the time being. A few lighters were being loaded at Governor's Island, and one of these was afterward seen at the foot of Morton street, North River, with ten 24-pounder cannons, balls, oxes of cartridges, gun carriages, powder, fuse, &c. The schooner Genin was still at the Island. Among the soldiers, as among other people, the great subject of the day received its full attention, and the general tone of the sentiment expressed was warmly in sympathy with their companions at the South. Many of them would much prefer being in Charleston harbor rather than on Governor's Island.

Among the attachés of the army it has now been made a universally understood thing that all who retain their commissions shall be ready and willing to fight for the Union. The reported taking of Fort Sumter was lightly regarded, even if true, as it could be only a beginning, and it was of no signal consequence while we could fit out frigates and man war vessels against the Rebels. These, with the numerous advantages at hand, would very soon turn the tide against the Secessionists, and certainly easily perform all that President Lincoln

At the foot of Morton street, the steamer Philadelbia was taking on provisions and stores. She nearly ompleted coaling on Saturday, and also took in about 8,000 feet of lumber of various descriptions. A lighter ame alongside with large quantities of soldiers' cloth ing, camp materials, axes, and utensils of various kinds all of which were hoisted up and stowed away between decks. Some of the packages were marked "Fort Pickens." The outfit seems to be very much like that of the Atlantic. On Sunday nothing was doing either on the islands

or at the pier mentioned, except the congregation of large crowds of people at the latter place, who all had become rabid in their conversation about the necessity of saving the Union. Those who had voted the Democratic ticket were now quite frequently ready, with others of every party, to volunteer for the Government if only called upon; and the indignation and curses against the rattlesnakes of Charleston were both loud and long. The improbability of the reports about Sumter was also discussed, and the general idea was that they were bogus.

THE SIXTY-NINTH PREPARING FOR WAR. Some excitement was created in Brooklyn yesterday morning by the appearance of several hundred men in semi-military dress. About two hundred crossed the Fulton ferry, and about the same number came across South and other ferries. They took the cars and proceeded to the outskirts. In answer to the questions of policemen, they replied that they were going out for field exercise. Inspector Folk sent men to different points to ascertain the facts, it being suspected by some that an attack was to be made on Fort Hamilton. The police soon learned that the men had concentrated on the "Pigeon Ground," in the Ninth Ward, where they were being drilled; and it appeared that they were preparing for duty in case their services should be required. The men compose the 69th Regiment, Col. Corcoran, and it is understood that they have offered or intend to offer their services to the General Government. The cause assigned for drilling on Sunday was that the men could not conveniently lose time on a week-day. Hurrah for the 69th!

FIRST COMPANY SEVENTH REGIMENT. The First Company National Guard, Capt. Bensel held an exhibition drill at the new drill-room of the 7th Regiment, in Tompkins Market, on Friday even ing. There were present ex-Col. Daryes, Quarter master Winchester, Maj. Crawford, and numerous other military men, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen, filling to its utmost capacity the large space need for the accommodation of visitors. A large number of persons unable to gain admission to the drillroom, spent the evening in examining the armories of the different companies in the second story.

The company, headed by the band of the regiment in full dress, under the leadership of Grafulas, made its appearance at 8 o'clock, and for upward of an hour the corps was exercised in the usual manual of arms by Capt. Bensel. The drill of loading and firing was especially deserving of commendation, and received from the audience frequent acknowledgments. After the completion of the drill, the band played several quicksteps and polkas, and the large assemblage, with onsiderable accessions, formed for a promenade.

About this time the news from Fort Sumter was re ceived, and created the wildest excitement; and, as general anxiety was felt to hear the account from Charles ton, before the news could be fully read, three cheers were heartily given for Fort Sumter and Maj. Ander son, and the band immediately played "Hail Columbia," causing quite a sensation. Yankee Doodle, The Star Spangled Banner, and other tunes, were played, evoking the greatest enthusiasm. Ex-Col. Duryer remarked to a few of the Guards standing by him Boys, you will have to get your armour ready now! The response was generally made, "We are ready

But one feeling seemed to pervade the members of the regiment and visitors present. All denounced the action of the Secessionists, and cordially approved and sympathized with Major Anderson. Until a late hour the subject was discussed by the citizens and the Guards remaining about the building.

THE UNION VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

The members of the New-York Union Battalion held meeting at Charles Gallagher's, No. 618 Broadway on Saturday evening. The following Constitution and

By-Laws were read and adopted:

Constitution.—"We hereby form an Infantry Battalion, and offer our services to the Governor of this State, or to the President of the United States, to ald and assist in suppressing rebellion, or in preventing any informal or aggressive Secession movement in this or any State of the Union, and to defend and maintain the Constitution and the Union of the United States against foreign or domestic fore."

If Laws.—"William Wilson is hereby elected Colonel, with power to approve field and staf officers.

"When tity members shall have been corolled, they shall elect officers, and be organized as company."

Every member must agree to the Constitution and By-Laws."

An opportunity was then given to young men to beome members of the battalion, and quite a number

voluteered on the spot. Rolls were taken by young men representing differ ent localities, and a roll is to be kept open at the place of meeting, No. 618 Broadway, day and evening, until further notice. One or more members will be constantly in attendance to give all necessary information.

Meetings will be held every evening. All commu-nications must be addressed to William Wilson, No. 618 Broadway. The following is the form appended to the roll for

eignatures;

"We, the undersigned, do hereby become members of the Union Volunteer Isstation, subject to its Constituton and By laws, to defend and maintain the Union and the honor of our flag "Names. Residences." Mr. Wilson states that he has perfect confidence in being able, if called upon, to raise 800 men, able and willing to fight. He thinks that, if required, 10,000 of the best fighting men in the world would volunteer from this city-men who would fear neither Southern chivalry, Louisiana Zonaves, nor Mississippi Rifles.

CALL FOR A PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING.

The following call is in circulation, and has been numerously signed by leading men without regard to poli-

PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING.

Fellow-citizess: The darkest period in our nation's history has arrived; we are passing through the most fearful ordeal to which our experiment of popular institutions has ever been subjected. Our patriot sires struggled through a long and bloody conflict to secure for their children the blessings we have enjoyed, and labored to frame a Government that would protect the rights and reflect the wishes of the people. To guard against nearpation and foster healthy progress, they provided for frequent elections and a legal method of amending the Constitution; thereby rendering resistance to the laws, or revolution against the Government, not only unnecessary, but morally and legally criminal. Notwithstanding this wise and equitable method of correcting mistakes in policy, improving the laws, or altering the compact by peaceful means, misguided men have fomented passion and prejudice to such a degree that it has ripened into treason and re-PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING. such a degree that it has ripened into treason and re-bellion, so that our once prosperous nation trembles to its center. The delusive dream and empty hope that the war clouds that skirted the southern horizon might me war clouds that skirted the southern horizon might pass away has failed, and the dreaded catastrophe of an armed conflict is upon us. The time has come when political differences should give way to a pat-riotism which knows no party had when political differences should give way to a pat-riotism which knows no party but our country, recog-nizes no revolution but through the ballot-box, and acknowledges no man as brother who refuses alle-giance to the Government. All good citizens who giance to the Government. All good citizens who prize liberty with order, over usurpation and anarchy, are invited to assemble in raises convention, to give ex-pression to the views of the city of New-York in the present emergency.

THE WAR NEWS IN ARMY AND NAVY CIR-From our Army and Navy Reporter.

All Saturday naval and military officers were in the fullest mood imaginable. They all knew that, firing once commenced, it was not in the power of man to revent the surrender of Fort Samter, under the cirimstances. Moreover, they knew, what had been decided by the Cabinet as long since as the 2d of April, that all hope of reenforcing Major Anderson, by force, had been given up; and that it was only the method suggested by a distinguished engineer-that of strategetically putting in men and provisions, without going o war-which was intended to be carried out, and which could succeed. But when news of the first hostile shot having been fired reached the city, the result was, in their minds, a foregone conclusion. At the Commandant's office in the Navy-Yard everybody was as nervously excited as though the premises were be-sieged. When a messenger came from the town, he was frequently so impressed by the embarrassing anxiety of the authorities before him, that he stood speechess for moments in their presence.

At the headquarters of the army in Eleventh street similar excitement prevailed. Officers who happened to be in town on business or pleasure thronged Col. Scott's rooms and discussed the progress of events in the most doleful spirit, all agreeing in attributing the disastrous precipitation of war to newspaper reportorial communicativeness. It is a fact that this impression is the all absorbing one in army and navy circles. The premature disclosure of the Government's plans is chiefly blamed for the surrender of Sumter. Below this feeling is a deep and marked sense of humiliation and self-depreciation. No novice in military matters can understand the disgrace which persons in the ser-

vice experience when the flag of which they are the chief protectors is dishonored and humbled. Our reporter saw two officers shed tears profusely yesterday afterpoon, when speaking of the "scandalons nature of the attack" on Major Anderson.

WORK AT THE NAVY-YARD.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, fresh energy was visible all through the yard. Extra hands were put to work on the Wabash, Perry, and Savannah.

The Wabash is going ahead with astonishing rapidty. Men were kept working on her all night on Friday and a part of Saturday, getting in coal and filling her hold with such necessaries as could possibly be crammed in in her present state. Capt. Ganesvoort is hastily finishing the battery, which will be in fighting order by Saturday.

The Savannah, too, has been hurried. During the

heavy rain on Saturday, not a hammer was missing nor a canlker absent. Every one was kept at his post The battery of this ship has just been decided on, and is to be exactly as we described it. She will be ready for commission in even a shorter time than we expected. The Perry is finished. Painting commenced on Sat-

arday; her guns are on board; her decks, planks, and rigging almost perfect. She needs now only the ornamental part of her equipment. There are three vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard ordered for sea. IMPORTANT RESTRICTION.

The ship's company of the North Carolina have been restricted to their vessel. The general liberty is stopped. All hands are to remain on board, excep special exemptions are made by the commandant. Re cruits are daily pouring in from the Cherry-street ren dezvous, and they, too, are to be retained. These measures indicate an immediate call for sailors.

Recruiting for the army is brisk. It opens to-day vigorously at all the rendezvous from Cedar to Chatham street. The officers at all the offices are now the most efficient of the non-commissioned grades in the

Major Johnson, who temporarily relieved Lient Woods in command of Governor's Island, was himself relieved by the newly-appointed commandant, Majo Heidlerten of Pennsylvania, on Saturday, Lieut. Woods is now a captain in his regiment, the 9th Iufantry. THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN BROOKLYN.

This city was in a ferment of the most intense excitement on Saturday afternoon as dispatch after dispatch was issued in newspaper extras and circulated about the streets. It was a great event for the newsboys, who sold all the papers they could get at prices varying from four to ten cents per copy. On the street corners, in the hotels, porter-houses, groceries, everywhere, in fact, nothing else but the news from Charleston was talked of, and the opinions expressed were as various as they were numerous. The interest continued unabated until a late hour at night, and yesterday morning. bright and early, hundreds of persons crossed the river to gain the earliest information, but very little of a satisfactory nature, additional to that published in the evening papers, was obtainable. During the day, the general sentiment appeared to be that the accounts received were unreliable, that they had been gotten up for a purpose, and many even went so far as so insist that no fight at all had taken place in Charleston Harbor. The reported surrender and evacuation of For-

Sumter by Major Anderson was believed by comparatively few people, the general impression being that the fortification was so strongly built that it could not be reduced in a month, or even a longer time, while others believed every published statement in regard to the matter. Bets were freely offered that Fort Sumter was still in possession of the Federal troops, and large amounts of money were staked upon it. The further the day advanced, and the more time had for reflection, the more people became satisfied that much of the news was bogus, and in support of this opinion reference was made to the dispatch from Augusta, Ga., announce ing the surrender, when previous dispatches had come direct from Charleston, as indicating, to their view that the telegraph had been tampered with; but all re mained undecided in the absence of further or more definite information. The engrossing subject was alluded to in some of the churches.

The Rev. Dr. Beecher, who preached in the Church of the Pilgrims in the morning, alluded to passing events in his prayers; and the Rev. Dr. Storre, who held forth in Plymouth Church, discoursed upon the evil results of Slavery as exemplified in this country. The Rev. Dr. Guion also referred to Southern affairs in his closing prayer after the morning service. Before and after the session of the Methodist Conference the day previous, the prevailing topic was discussed by the clergymen composing that body. The opera of "Moses in Egypt" was given at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening. After the third act Mr. Luther B. Wyman, one of the Directors, appeared upon the stage, and an-nounced that by the latest telegraph dispatch it arpeared that Fort Sumter had been provisioned, and that the stars and stripes still proudly floated over it. The effect was electrical. The entire audience rose to their feet, and for about five minutes the most intense enthu siasm prevailed. Miss Hinckley subsequently sang the Star Spangled Banner," followed by another outburst of the most ropturous applause.

THE OPINION OF NAVAL OFFICERS AN

REFERENCE TO FORT SUMTER. Yesterday our reporter had some conversation with everal of the officers at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and they were all agreed in the opinion that, having seen Fort Sumter, it was impossible to disable it in the short time in which it is represented to have been forced to surrender. They could not believe the various reports which had been published, because they were principally of a character derogatory of the practices of the nost extraordinary warfare. Providing, however, that there had been any conflict, and that the united forces of all the surrounding batteries had been concen-trated upon Fort Sumter, they deemed it utterly impossible that it could be reduced in such a short time. It would take months of the heaviest possible application to make such a powerful effect as had been described in the newspapers. Nor could they believe that Maj. Anderson has surrendered, or that he would surrender

NEW-YORK TO FURNISH TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN.
Advices from Albany state that Gov. Morgan will

to-day issue a call for 25,000 men for the assistance of the Federal Government.

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA WILL DO. A private letter from Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania

to a prominent citizen of New-York, states that he can have 100,000 Pennsylvanians in Washington within forty-eight hours, if required. CONTRADICTORY ADVICES RELATIVE TO

THE LATE BATTLE. Rumors of all kinds were current about town on Sat

urday relative to the bombardment of Sumter. Learning that private dispatches had been received by parties in this city to the effect that all was quiet at the "seat of war" on Friday, we despatched a reporter to some of the persons said to have received them. He called at the residence of Mr. C. K. Garrison, No. 355 Fifth avenue, and learned that he had received a dispatch from Mrs. Garrison, who is now in Charleston, stating that "all was quiet" up to a late hour on Friday This fact was learned from Mr. G.'s daughter-he father being confined to his bed by illness could not be

Our reporter then proceeded to the residence of Mr. Uriah Hendricks, of Hendricks & Brothers, No. 77 Broad street, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Joseph L. Tobias, his son-in-law, had received a dispatch of similar import—such having been reported to be the case. From Mr. H. he learned that business dispatches had been received from Charleston at No. 77 Broad street, dated late on Friday, but they made no mention of any belligerent action in that locality.

This would appear confirmative of the truth of dispatch to Mr. Garrison.

From a gentleman of the highest respect whose name we are not at liberty to mention, we learn that a friend of his, a prominent merchant in this city, received a dispatch from Charleston on Saturday evening, dated at 2 o'clock p. m., of that day, which states that Fort Sumter had been unconditionally sur-

rendered. Per contra-the same gentleman informed our reporter, that another very prominent merchant made an arrangement, some days since, with a gentleman about starting for Charleston, to telegraph him here "the price of cotton" in Charleston, if Fort Sumter was reenforced; but if it was captured, evacuated, or surrendered, to telegraph " the price of corn." Late on Saturday evening the merchant alluded to received a dispatch from Charleston, stating the price of cotton in that city.

A different view of the matter is given by Mr. Wm. B. Dinsmore, President of Adams Express Company, now in Charleston, who telegraphed to the principal office of the company in this city, on Saturday last, that he "had just come from the Battery in Charleston, where he had been watching the fight, and that it was progressing lively on both sides." Mr. Tileston, of Spotford, Tileston & Co., received a dispatch yesterday (Sunday) afternoon telegraphing the

arrival of the steamer Nashville off the bar of Charleston at 3 o'clock a. m. on Friday, and her arrival at the wharf in Charleston at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday. This dispatch makes no mention of any action. The Nashville was probably one of the steamers reported to have been seen "in the offing" while the "action" was progressing. On Thursday the steamship Marion spoke the Nashville, which was going to Charleston. Supposing there was no fight the Nashville ought to have reached

her wharf in Charleston on Friday morning. These steamers used to lie in port at Charleston two days. Now they are irregular; sometimes they remain a Three of the four Charleston steamers are now in this port, hamely, the Marion, Columbia, and James

Adger. The latter is advertised to leave on Wednes-We give the above, pro and con, to our readers for

what they are worth. THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON,

CHARLESTON, April 14, 1861,

The last act in the drama of Fort Sumter has been concluded. Major Anderson has evacuated, and, with his command, departed by the steamer Isabel from the harbor. He saluted his flag, and the company, then forming on the parade ground, marched out wharf, with drum and fife playing "Yankee Doodle." During the salute a pile of cartridges burst in one

ors. The other will be burind by the soldiers of South The two wounded men were brought to the city, where they are receiving the best enrgical attentions. The others went in the steamer. It is not definitely known whether Major Anderson

of the casemates, killing two men and wounding four

others. One was buried in the fort with military hon-

will go to New-York in the Isabel, or in a man-of-war, but it is supposed the former, as he is said to be highly incensed against the United States officers for not coming to his assistance during the fire, in response to frequent signals of distress.

The Isabel was furnished at his own request.

The people are equally indignant here, and say it is the most cowardly act ever pepertrated. They migh have even made the attempt to aid him. In contrast with this, an old slave passed through the

hottest fire, with a sloop load of wool, on Friday evening, and came safely to the city. Somebody told him he would be killed in the attempt. "Can't help dat," said he, "must go to de town to-night. If anybody hurt dis chile or dis boat, massa see him about it shush. His sloop received four shots. It is reported here that Maj. Anderson sent in his

resignation, to take effect on the inauguration of the Lincoln Government, but no notice was taken of it. The news received from Washington to-night states that Maj. Anderson strongly expected treachery. The idea is preposterous. The Fort is burned into a mere shell; not a particle

of woodwork can be found. The guns on one side of the parapet are entirely dismounted, others split, while the gun-carriages are knocked into splinters. Major Anderson says the occurring of the firing sure

prised him, and that if he had had two hundred more men, one-half would have been killed for want of suit able protection. When Col. Chesnut, Aid of Gen. Beauregard, went to offer assistance, after the fire, he says the fort was like an oven, and he could hardly breathe. It was so hot that Major Anderson received him in one of the killed, he said "None." "How many on your side ?" "None" was the response. "Thank God," replied Major Anderson, "there has been a higher Power

Maj. Anderson says it is preposterous to fight such & people. One of the officers in the fort remarked tha they had endeavored not to fire on exposed individuals "Yes," said Maj. Anderson, "I gave orders not to

sight men, but to silence batteries," Both men and officers were begrimmed with szeke and powder. The batteries which have done the most mischief are the Dahlgren battery, Stevens battery, and the rifes

The fort was set on fire three times with hot shot on Friday, but was extluguished. On Saturday it was again in flames, and then beyond control. After the fire ceased the Surgeon-General of the State troop went down and offered his personal services to aid the wounded

As regards harbor defence, the fort is just as good as ever. The casemates are perfect, the guns there in prime condition, and bear on both sides. Major Anderson was obliged to throw overboard

large quantity of powder to prevent explosion, and if was floating around the fort to-day.

One of the Aids carried brandy to Major Anderson in a boat, after the fire, and the latter said it was ver acceptable, as the men were completely exhausted by

their labors. I mention this to show the kind and chivalrous relations between the officers. Before going into action Major Auderson sent word by an aid of General Beauregard to the Governo thanking him for kind attentions during the past two months, and very solemnly said, "Farewell, gentle-

men. If we do not meet again here, I hope we shall meet in a better world." Just before the demand for the evacuation he received a letter from his wife, informing him of The Herald reports, that the demand would be made. He was much surprised, but more so when the fact was

verified three minutes afterward. The fort has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards and put under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ripley, who commanced Fort Moultrie after the departure of Major Anderson.

The Major's feelings were spared in every respect, and no person, except authorized aids, allowed inside. The harbor is full of boats sailing around the fort, but no parties without business are permitted to land. Special dispatches to-night state that Mr. Lincoln has

called for 75,000 volunteers. The people think there is great deal of bluff about it. The city is resuming its usual quiet. Everybody is exchanging congratulations over the successful terr tion of the fight; but soldiers are itching for a hand to

The Confederate flag and the Palmetto flag were hoisted on separate spars simultaneously.

It is believed that a blockade has been finally estable

LATER. The fire has broken out afresh in the ruins of the fort.

Two engines have gone down to operate, and, if necessary, flood the magazine.